EUROPE.

The Pontificate of Pius the Ninth in Political and Hierarchical Review.

Papal Bull for the General Council and the Relations to Austria and Mexico.

British Church Policy, Electoral Rowdyism, Royalty and Theatricals.

Italy---Her Financial Difficulties. Taxes and Harvest.

By steamship at this port we have the following Valuable and very important correspondence, in special detail of our cable telegrams, to the 27th of June.

ROME.

Plus IX.-His Election and Reign-The Twentydve Years' Rule of Saint Peter-Pio Nono as He Approaches the Eventful Period-An Exiled Pope and His Work.

ROME, June 20, 1848. On the 16th inst. Pius IX. accomplished the twentysecond year of his Pontificate. Gregory XVI. died on the 1st of June, 1846, at the age of nearly eightytwo years, and on the 14th of June following the conblave met at the Quirinal. It appeared at first as if the choice of the cardinals would fall upon Cardina! Lambruschini, but the aspect of affairs changed during the night between the 15th and 16th, and on the evening of the 16th Cardinal Mastal-Ferretti was elected to the Pontifical Chair. The same evening the new Pope, invested with the Pontifical ornaments, received in the Paulina chapel of the Quirinal what is termed the first obedience, or salutation of the cardinals, in which their maintain something of their fraternal relationship towards their late brother The second obedience or act of subjection, including the kissing of his Holiness! feet, took place on the 17th last, in the Sixtine chapel of the Vatican. previous to the grand ceremony of the Pope's exaltation upon the altar of St. Peter. Plus IX. has now. therefore, entered upon the twenty-third year of his reign. There are but four others out of the long roll of two hundred and fifty-eight Popes who have reached so extended a term; these are St. Peter. Adrian I. in the time of Charlemagne; Plus VI. and Pius VII. St. Peter alone is supposed to have directed the affairs of the Church during twentyfive years. Plus VI., who completed twenty-four years, approached the nearest to the great apostle. Plus IX., now seventy-six years old, has, therefore, but two years more to reach the term which all before him have hitherto fallen short of. Putting aside a slight swelling in the legs which becomes troublesome at intervals, his Holiness enjoys the best health. He has latterly gone though the most fatiguing serwices of the Church ritual, himself performing the office of the principal officiating priest. From time to time also he takes walks on foot in various quarters of Rome. To all appearance the Holy Father might live for another ten years. A strong superstition prevails in Rome, and has prevailed from a very ient date that no Pope will ever reach St, Peter's term of twenty-five years. It is related that in the eleventh century Pope Alexander II. questioned Pierre Damien, a very learned doctor, on this subject. "Why," said his Holiness, "has no Pope, even when elected, while still young and robust, ever sat upon the throne of St. Peter twenty-five entire years?" To this Pierre Damien gravely replied. "that the Pope being like the sun it was good that he should be eclipsed pretty often in order to attract the eyes of the world." The popular belief has since then been embalmed in bad Latin verses, which I give for the benefit of your learned readers:—

Sint licet assumpti juvenes ad pontificatum, Petri annos potuit nemo videre tamen.

Sint licet assumpti juvenes ad pontificatum,
Petri annos potuit nemo videre tamen.

There is, however, one strange exception to the rule in the person of Benoît XIII., of Luna, a Spaniard, elected by the cardinals in 1994, after the return of the Popes from Avignon to Rome. This was the most indomitable chief of the famous western schism, which divided the Church in his time. When he withdrew to Peniscola, in Spain, abandoned by all his partisans, once very numerous, he continued, with the two cardinals, who alone remained faithful to him, to assert his existence as Pope. No Pontiff, in the plenitude of power at Rome, could have excommunicated or launched buils with greater vigor than this Pope in reduced circumstances. Poor Benott XIII. canonized saints up to the day of his death, which occurred in 1424, after he had worn the thar during thirty years. This, however, is a letter rodox exception, and is, of course, taken into no account by the Sacred College.

Pius IX. has seen eighty-four cardinals puss away during his regn. Some of these have been thoras in the side of his Holiness from their resistance to the designance. The matter was brought up in Parliament last night, and Lord Elcho defended and apologized for the volunteers: but there are the admitted facts of the case, upon which any unprejuded the or his Holiness from their resistance to the resistance to the case upon which any unprejudence in the side of his Holiness from their resistance to the case, upon which any unprejude the or his Holiness from their resistance to the case, upon which any unprejude the case upon which any unprejude the or his Holiness from their resistance to the case, upon which any unprejude the case, upon which any unprejudence of his Holiness from t

vigor than this Pope in reduced circumstances. Poor Benoit Xili. canonized saints up to the day of his death, which occurred in 1424, after he had worn the tiara during thirty years. This, however, is a letterodox exception, and is, of course, taken into no account by the Sacred College.

Pius IX, has seen eighty-four cardinals pass away during his reign. Some of these have been thorns in the side of his Holmess from their resistance to the reactionary policy of the Jesuits, who now wholly sway the councils of the Sacred College. The Pope has become their blind instrument, beliefing, alas, the fair promise of liberality and enlightenment afforded in the first few years of his pontificate. Rome for the last fifteen years has impotently striven to arrest the whole current of modern thought, and her pretensions become more extravagant in proportion to her utter lack of means or authority to support them.

The Bull Convoking a General Council-Censure of the Austrian Legislation-President Junrez, of Mexico, in Communication-Ecclesiastical Fetes and Royal Rejoicings-Napoleon Faithful-The Summer Season-Cash from Italy. Roms, June 23, 1868.

A secret consistory was held yesterday morning at the Vatican. His Holiness delivered two allocutions in the first of which he proposed to the assembled Cardinals the publication of the Pontifical Bull convoking all Catholic prelates to a general council of the Church, to be held in Rome on the 8th of December, 1869. Their eminences having given their approbatory placet, the Bull will be forwarded to the bishops and placarded in Rome on the 29th inst,the festival of St. Peter. In the second allocution, which will probably appear this evening in the official journal, his Holiness reviewed severely the new laws affecting ecclesiastical affairs in Austria, demonstrating their hostility to the rights of the Church and the fundamental principles of religion, and announcing that the authors, promulgators and patrons of such laws had incurred the penalty of ecclesiastical censure.

The list of appointments to twenty-one vacant Episcopal sees is headed by that of Cardinal Reisach to the See of Sabina, vacant by the death of Cardinal D'Andrea. The Mexican sees of Guadalajara, Yucatan, Antequera, Querétaro, Durango and Sonora have been provided with bishops, in consequence of the Pope having lately received a communication from President Juarez authorizing his Holiness to appoint prelates to the vacant sees in Mexico, the

appoint prelates to the vacant sees in Mexico, the republican government intending to act up to the principle of a free Church in a free State. Although by no means approving of the application of this Cavour doctrine the Pope has lost no time in profitting by it.

We have had a week of festivities and congratulations, speech making, official promotions, illuminations and the other usual demonstrations which annually commemorate the recurrences of the Pope's exaltation to the Pontificate on the 17th inst. and his coronation on the 21st. The royal family of Naples, foreign and state ministers, all the dignitaries of the country, civil, military and ecclesiastic, besides General Dumont, the Prench Comander-in-Chief, with the officers of the French war ships at Civita Vecchia, paid their homage to the Pontiff in turn, and the French General gave a grand entertainment in honor of his Holiness at Civita Vecchia, during which, glass in hand, he toasted "The venerable Pontiff, whom the Emperor and France would never desert!"

Pontiff, whom the Emperor and France would never desert!"

The only two expressions quoted from the Pope's replies to all these compliments are his observation to the councillors of State in alluding to the present plague of brigandage, that the Cirurch had not a moment of peace. Hardly safe from Garibaldian external attacks, it had now to defend its subjects from the internal ravages of bandits, as that it had to wield, like the Jews reconstructing the tempta, the sword in one hand and the trowel in the other. To Cardinal Patrisi, who is the name of the Sacred College congratulated his Holfness on the manifest protection of Divine Providence, which since the plendid viotories of last autumn gave promise of further and more definitive triumphs, the Pope rebied in a fitting tone of religious reliance, adding that God in this infinite winder had produced goes out of ovil, as the last unjustable attacks on the

Church had produced a reaction in all honest hearts, stirring them up to a more zealous support and defence of religion.

His Holiness continues to enjoy good health, but some change for the summer is deemed necessary by his medical men. As the fair of Castie Gandolfo, where the Pope's auminer residence is situated, is not considered very wholesome, Prince Chigi has offered Flo Nono the use of his palace. In the purer atmosphere of Ariccla.

The Duke of Parma, who has just left Rome, will return early next month for the celebration of his marriage with the sister of the King of Naples.

The French Ambassador, Count de Sarsiges, has taken the villa Falconieri, near Frascati, for the three summer months; and as the residence is in rather a solitary situation his Excellency, besides arming his household, has installed four soldiers of the Antibes legion in the villa, which is also guarded against the attacks of brigands by the continual surveillance of a party of gendarmes. To carry of his Excellency to the monutains would be a very daring and probably a very remunerative exploit on the part of these roving marauders.

The saiety of those districts is, however, most

The safety of those districts is, however, most The safety of those districts is, however, most likely ensured for the present by the occupation of the camp of Hannibal by the Antibes legion, the battalion of Swiss riffemen and detachments of dragons and artillery, which troops marched out of Rome this morning before daybreak to pass a few weeks under canvass on the loity summit of Monte Cavo. It is apprehended that desertions from the camp will be frequent, for there were twenty-two deserters last week alone from two companies of legionaries working at the camp. Instruction in the new rifle drill will not be possible for the troops, as the ten thousand Remingtons ordered in England and Belgium have not yet arrived nor are expected immediately.

possible for the troops, as the ten thousand Remingtons ordered in England and Belgium have not yet arrived nor are expected immediately.

The efforts of the French Ambassador and the French Commissary, M. Lhereux, have induced the Italian government to pay that of his Holiness an instalment of 12,000,000. on the arrears to which I alluded in my last; but there is a difficulty in the realization of this flattering prospect, owing to the Pope's unwillingness to give a receipt for the money, as the Italian government requires. The Roman government whises to have the money paid to that of France, as heretofore, according to the convention; but France would, no doubt, be glad to get rid of all this trouble and responsibility by inducing the Italian and Roman governments to treat directly with each other.

On the morning of the 20th the French steam transport came into Civita Vecchia harbor, and having taken on board sixty-eight men and eighty horses of the French baggage and ambulance trains returned with them to reulon on the following day.

ENGLAND.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Irish Church Suspensory Bill in the House of Lords-Policy of the Liberals-Return of the Abyssiaian Army-The Review at Windsor-English Rowdyism and Corruption-Madame Rachel-Schueider's London Debut-The Queen's Breakfast-Minister Rev-

LONDON, June 24, 1868. The Suspensory bill of Mr. Gladstone, in regard to the Irish Church, having passed the House of Commons, will be debated in the House of Lords to-morrow, and probably before this letter reaches you its fate will have been announced by a cable telegram. All parties agree that the Lords will reject the bill, although the vote will be closer than is expected, because the use of proxies is now abolished by the lords, and every man who wishes to vote must be in his place. The liberals are quite prepared to see the bill thrown out, and I am at liberty to describe what their policy concerning it will be, having obtained my information from an authoritative source.

The liberals expect to obtain a majority at the anproaching elections which will oust Mr. Disraeli and make Mr. Gladstone the Premier. Then the Irish Church bill will be again introduced, will again pass the House of Commons and will again go to the Lords. If there be any doubt of its passage, Mr. Gladstone, as Premier, will have the power to create a sufficient number of new peets to pass the bill. But it is not anticipated that there will be any necessity for this step. The House of Lords will give way when the crisis comes, just as it did upon the Reform bill. Perhaps, as in the case of the Corn Law bills, the tory benches may belempty when the bill passes the lords; but that makes no difference as to the result, and so the disestablishment of the Irish Church may be regarded as un foit accompli. Let me add, as a singular phase of affairs in England, that the London Times declares that the lords will be deeplsed if they refuse to pass the bill now. To such a pass has aristocracy come in England?

The advance of the Abyssinian army has reached Portsmouth and the men have been received with all the honors. They are rather disappointed to learn that they will receive no medais, will have no public reception and will only be allowed six months' extra pay instead of twelve. Generals usually profit most by a campaign, however, and General Napier, who will soon arrive here, will probably be created a peer and given an estate equal to the title. The returned soldiers bring some strange stories about Theodorus, deny that he committed suicide and assert that he was shot in the arm, leg and body, but we all know what soldiers' stories are and nothing has transpired to tarnish the minute accuracy of the despatches of the Heraald correspondent, who is now on his way to knodon, bringing Theodorus' robe, saddle and other memone. make Mr. Gladstone the Premier. Then the Irish Church bill will be again introduced, will again pass

mitted facts of the case, upon which any unprejudiced person is more capable of forming an opinion than Lord Elcho, who himself commands a volunteer regiment.

The English are very fond of speaking about the rowdysim at American meetings and the corruption at American elections; but there is an old proverb concerning those who live in glass houses which takes effect here. On Monday there was a meeting held at the City Hall, under presidency of the Lord Mayor, to express an opinion as to the disestablishment of the Irish Church. No speeches could be heard on account of the yelling and howling. There was a free fight on the platform. The Lord Mayor was doubled up, Sir William Rose was severely punched, Mr. Edward Beales was hustled about and other persons of more importance were hurt. Certainly I never saw such a scene in America. Finally the police cleared the hall. While this row was occurring in London an election commission was sitting in the provinces and evidence on oath reveals that votes have been bought for ten, five and two shillings, and even for a meal's victuals. What have the English to say to truths like these?

Madame Rachel has been fully committed for trial. Mr. Knox, the magistrate, refused to accept an excuse of illness for her non-appearance at court, and required her to find new and more substantial ball. I have already sent you a sketch of this case, and the only new feature of it is that Mrs. Borradaile, the plaintiff, persists that Lord Ranelagh is the person whom Madame Rachel introduced to her as her future husband, and that Lord Ranelagh was there, although both parties acquit him of any share in the alleged conspiracy. Very curiously, Lord Ranelagh gave a courtesan into custody yesterday for annoying him, and the girl now swears that she has loaned him money and has been to his house repeatedly. This is a very strange country, this England.

this England.

Schneider has made her debut at the St. James theatre as the Grande Duchesse, and her snows is overwhelming. On her first hight the Princes and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Duck of Cambridge, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Prince of Teck, the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, the Duc and Duchesse D'Aumale, the Prince of Wurtemburg, the Duchess of Manchester, the Marchioness of Bath, Lord Londesborough and a host of other titled personages were present. Instead of moderating her style for London Schneider is more lively than ever. The prices have been raised to a guinea a seat, but still the theatre is crowded.

The Queen has signified her return to London by a breakfast at Buckingham Palace, which has made her more ridiculous than ever—first, because the breakfast was given at half-past four in the afternoon, and second, because the gentlemen were commanded to appear in morning trousers and swallow-tailed coats.

The appointment of Mr. Reverdy Johnson is universally popular in England.

The Minister of Finance-His Policy and Opponents—Catolem in the Treasury—The Budget Deficit and New Taxes—Will a State Economy Follow t—Place Hunting and the "Spoils"—Parliamentary Reconstruction—Harvest Prospects—The Brigande' Hunt—Crime in the Romagna—Diplomacy with Prussia—The National Railroads.

FLORENCE, June 21, 1868.

The timid aphorism that "'Tis not in mortals to command success' evidently finds no favor with the man who so firmly holds young Italy's purse strings. man who so firmly holds young Italy's purse strings. Count Cambray Digny prefers the bolder advice profered by an Italian poet to seize the golden look adorning the treacherously smooth brow of Fortune, and thus make the fickle jade subservient to the power of will. The norms homo whose best friends compassionately shrugged their shoulders when he presumed to aspire to the Ministry of Finance, and whose political adversaries irrefutably demonstrated his appointment to be an outrace upon comment.

sense and a crowning proof of the imbecility of the Menabrea administration—this fledgling financier now compels surprised admiration from his own party and reluctant respect from the opposition. How could so much have been expected from a mere Mayor of Florence, a futile court dignitary, a man who had never even poured forth his wisdom in the Chamber of Deputies, and, among so many confident theorists, alone made no loud profession of possessing a panacea to heat the gangrene that was eating away the nation's vitals. The secret of Count Digny's success lies in the fact of his being a remarkably positive, energetic and straightforward man-one who when he has any unpleasant truth to tell clothes it in no euphemistic drapery, who has not the art of some of his predecessors in conjuring up imaginative couleur de rose never disguised the ugly inevitable which must await Italy's persistence in her former improvident and thriftless course. It was a new thing for the Chamber of Deputies to hear common sense on the topic of finance, to be told in plain language that a State could not spend nearly twice as much as its income without making giant strides towards bankruptcy. From the very outset, in fact, the Minister of Finance has held this warning in terrorem over

income without making giant strides towards bankruptey. From the very outset, in fact, the Minister
of Finance has held this warning in terrorem over
Parliament:—Pass my measures or do something
equivalent before June, 1868, or the national finances
must become hopelessly involved. We shall have no
course open to us but to declare the State insolvent
in the face of Europe. Such has been the constant
burden of the ministerial declarations.

Cato was not more relentiessly persistent in his
ery of Delenda est Carthago than Cambray Digny
has been in his exhortations to the Italian Parliament to exteriminate the national deficit. The radical opposition at first affected to treat this as a
manceuve to frighten the. House into a proval of
the ministerial proposals, but Count Digny's facts
and figures were too irrefragable, too substantial, to
be argued away. The Minister is certainly no orator,
as Brutus was, and is not happy when he attempts
rhetorical display. But however much he may
flounder in exordium and peroration and thereby
afford pabulum for the wit of the watchful opposition, he has no equal for the force and Incidity with
which he treats tite subject matter of his discourse,
Nobody falis to appreciate directness in coming to
the point and sticking thereto, and this is another
virtue that Count Digny possesses in an eminent
degree. Gradually, therefore, his authority and consideration in the House have increased to a degree
that none of his predecessors ever attained. The
oeft, which in December last formed a compact body
so strong that the ministerial majority might be
counted on one's ten fingers, has had to deplore
many defections during the last few months.
This is plannly shown by the gradually increasing majorities obtained by the government in their various
bills for modifying and extending taxation. The first
blow to the homogeneity of the left was the formation of what is here called the third party. This consitus of members of the left and centre, principally
the former, who take u

well secure without them, have relaxed the ardor of their courtain, and the "trimmers" therefore cut a poor fagure.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has now voted all the measures of taxation declared by the Minister to be indispensably necessary to provide means for extinguishing the deflect. The grist tax, the bills extending the taxes upon registration and official documents issued under the government stam, and, finally, the bill increasing the land and property taxes each by one-tenth, have been adopted by large majorities. These various imposts will yield to the treasury a gross augmentation of revenue amounting to one hundred and seventy million francs. As the telegraph has long since informed your readers, the House insisted, notwithstanding the opposition of the Ministry, in rendering all coupons of the public debt liable to the property tax. Count Digny made a hard fight to get foreign holders exempted, but without effect. The tax is to be deducted from the interest of the public debt, whether held by Italian subjects or by foreigners abroad. This measure in effect reduces the italian five per cent to four and a half per cent. The Chamber displayed astonishing unanimity in their resolution to tax the foreign creditors. Left and right, conservatives, moderates and ultra radicals formed for the nonce one bappy family. It is a pity that the same beautiful oblivion of party cannot be obtained upon some other occasions when weeks of precious time are squandered in miserable personal squables and unprofitable verbiage, during which the most important public business makes no progress. The foreign money markets have up to the present offered no remonstrance against this measure of the Italian Parliament, although a similar proceeding on the part of Austria Bourse. The Italian rente experionced a heavy fall in the capitals of Europe on receipt of the news from Florence, but has since more than recovered itself, and now stands everywhere at a higher point than it has reached for the last three years; but fine sarily suffer from this first step in the path of repu-dation, and when italy comes before the world again as a borrower capitalists will host their purse strings very tight and relax them only upon hard conditions.

Increased taxation formed one part of the minis-terial bank economy in the middle string bank economy.

interessed taxation formed one part of the ministerial piar; economy in the public service another. Having been saddied with the first the country is now awaiting finiment of the promises made regarding the latter. Nor is Count Digny backward in performance. The army has already been reduced to the lowest possible peace footing and the governments has been deaded to the lowest possible peace footing and the governments has been deaded to the lowest possible peace footing and the governments has been deaded to the lowest possible peace footing and the governments that you may be a provided to the lowest peace of lowest

tax is by affixing mechanical tellers to the grinding apparatus of the mill, which shall register the amount of flour or other material that has passed through the machine, somewhat on the same principle as the gasometer, which indicates the amount of gas consumed by the pipes in connection with it. No satisfactory answer has yet been given to the question of how the millers are to be prevented from tampering with the recording apparatus, or accidentally injuring it so that it will not work. I have lately heard that a large cargo of handmills, costing about twenty frances each, suitable for grinding any cereals, is about to be imported from the United States, with a view to afford the means of evading the tax. It would be impossible for the government to affix mechanical tellers to all these and still more to keep up the immense staff that would be required as inspectors. In fact, with the grist tax as with all others in Italy, collection is beset with difficulties. In no country does that famous "ignorant impatience of taxation" exist to a stronger extent. During the last seven years there have been scandaious facilities for evading payment, and the business of collecting the taxes has been carried on in the tardest and most irregular manner. Parliament may rote an accumulation of imposts, but that is not sufficient to place the proceeds within the Treasury coffers. And here the Finance Minister may find his crucial difficulty. His plans are based upon the amounts anticipated from the new taxes, supposing them to be fully and promptly paid up. If not, what becomes of the fair fabric built upon these anticipations? This question is one that may assume great importance, especially in the Southern provinces, where the grist tax is exceedingly unpopular and there is much discress and discontent.

General Pallavicini's origand hunt is not yet finished, but it still proceeds regularly and successfully. The work of extirpation is an ardinous one, for brigandage is hydra-beade and takes a deal of

where the grist tax is exceedingly unpopular and there is much distress and discontent.

General Pallavicini's brigand hunt is not yet finished, but it still proceeds regularly and successfuily. The work of extirpation is an ardiacous one, for brigandage is hydra-headed and takes a deal of killing. It is only recently that some bands have been destroyed or broken up which had infested their respective localities for the last seven years, in those parts not yet reached by the General's columns brigand atrocities continue, and one reads daily in the Southern papers of unfortunate individuals being kidnapped and field to ransom. If the ransom be not fortheoming they are barbarously mutilated and murdered. General Pallavicini strikes at the root of the evil and is as severe upon the supporters and accompliess of these ruffians as with the latter themselves. As a consequence the peasantry in many districts have at length heartily and vigorously assisted the troops in luming the brigands down. Hitherto they have been paralyzed by the most abject fear of the marauders, half a dozen of whom, armed with muskets and pistols, have frequently held a whole village in awe. The investigation attendant upon the late murder of the public prosecutor at Ravenna has brought to light a terrible state of things in the Romagna, which would appear to be a perfect nest of robbers and assassins. There has been discovered no less than nine secret societies, all banded together to pursue their trade of murder and robbery with as little risk as possible. The juries are infimidated from doing their duty by threatening letters, the menaces in which are too often carried into effect, so that criminals are frequently either not convicted at all or escape with slight punishment. The speech of the Minister of the Interior in reply to the question of Signor Finzi respecting the murder of the public prosecutors give all these and many other sombre details of the depionate state of the Romagna and the insecurity of life and properly in that provinc

alone, and the government make the usual promises respecting the prompt punishment of the malefactors. No more fruitful cause of crime in Italy is the tardy administration of justice. Criminals are arrested and lodged in prison, but a year or more frequently elapses before they are brought to trial. In this manner the prisons of Naples are full of people, some of them having been a year and a half confined, whose trials have yet to come off. In this country the authorities have the power of arbitrary arrest, and there is no habeas corpus to protect the victim of mistake or official spite. Several members of the Left very justly called attention to this state of things during the debate upon the Ravenna affair.

Sicily continues to be a thorn in the side of the government, which is still obliged to maintain a large force of troops on the island. Here there are several sects—Bourbons, clericals, autonomists and ultra Garibaldians—who literally make war to the knife upon each other. The authorities have constantly before their eyest the dread of a second bloody rising of the priestly party and take precautions which it is hoped will prevent an outbreak. General Medici will shortly leave for Palermo with the united functions of prefect and commander-in chief. Thus invested with both civil and military powers, he will be able to act with all the greater prompitude in any emergency that may arise.

Much diplomatic coquetting is going on be ween Prussin and Italy. There is no doubt that the greater prompitude in any emergency that may arise.

Much diplomatic coquetting is going on be ween Prussin and Italy. There is no doubt that the greater prompitude in any emergency that may arise.

Much diplomatic rought for their wishes, France is too near and Prussia too distant. France besides already holds Rome, and her first move would be, in case of war, to throw a large army into the Roman States and cut Italy in two. Prussia has been trying to elicit some positive assurance from the Menabrea Cabinet as to the attitude of I

Meanwhite Franco-Italian relations are anything but friendly. The Emperor is greatly piqued at the persistent refusal of Italy to pay her quota of the Pontifical debt so long as French troops remain in Roman territory. Napoleon III. certainly has no intention of withdrawing his troops at present, and so the dead lock in the matter of the pontifical debt will continue. If France herself pays Italy's share it will only be with the idea of extracting compensation from the latter at the first favorable opportunity. The intrigues between Florence and Berlin do not, of course, escape the cognizance of the Tulleries, and add, as may well be imagined, to the resentment of France at Italian ingratitude. Italians, however, rebut the charge of ingratitude by maintaining that France has paid herself for past services and, has alienated the affection of the Italian people by supporting the temporal power. Italy and France will never again be hearty asiles, and the Emperor, if successful against Prussia, might perhaps think little of destroying the Italy that be created. Italy, on the other hand, would gladly make French embarrassments a stepping stone to Rome.

Italian railways are by no means in a flourishing condition at present. The report of their operations during the year 1867, just issued, shows a diminution of revenue as compared with 1866. The Southern railways scarcely pay the expense of working and the most flourishing are heaving in debt towards the government. In fact, the companies do not carry out their agreements with the government, the lines are not opened at the appointed times and some that according to contract, should be now working are not even commenced, nor cannot be commenced under the Peninsuia. Italy is deficient in railway communication to every million, in Holland 306, in Spain 324, in Sweden 350, in Prussis 368, in France 383, in Beigum 492, in Switzerland 530 and in Great Britain 74.

The Prince and Princess of Piedmont, having completed their weary fostal tour, are now enjoying their honeymo

(From the St. Louis Times, July 1.4 One of the most distressing events that have occurred for some time, even in this metropolis of of crime, occurred yesterday morning. Mrs. Mary Lawler, a young and attractive married lady, committed suicide by drowning herself, under the fol-

Lawler, a young and attractive married lady, committed suicide by drowning herself, under the following circumstances:—

For some time past Mr. and Mrs. Lawler have been visited by a cousin of Mrs. Lawler, a young lady, yet unmarried. It has been the custom of Mr. Lawler after tea to escort the young lady home. The cousin's visits became more and more frequent, and still, as usual, Mr. Lawler played the gailant when the hour of departure arrived. The last visit was made on Monday evening. The husband escorted his cousin-in-law home, as was his custom. As he left the house his wife told him that she would probably not be in when he returned home, but he would find the key on the windowsill. Soon after the couple left, Mrs. Bawler went to the nearest drug store and lirst tried to buy laudanum, next arsenie—both of which were refused her. When the husband returned home he found the door wide open, a circumstance which he thought quite singular in view of what his wife had previously said to him. She acted strangely and approaching her he told her there was no ground for her suspicion and that he had simply intended to be pointe to her cousin. She seemed satisfied and they retired. In the morning Mr. Lawler awoke and found his wife absent from his side, the door opened and the clock stopped. He searched inside the house and out, but found her not. He continued looking until daybreak, when a neighbor coming for water discovered her in the distort drowned. There was a please of paper on her person bearing to water discovered her in the distort drowned. There was a please of paper on her person bearing for water discovered her in the distort drowned. There was a please of the deceased was farry Sommida. She was appried sound to be ket wm. As inquest was held and a verdiet of suidow wis reported. The maiden name of the deceased was farry Sommida. She was appried sound her her supplied in the state of the supplied in a black.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Politics in the Nomenclature of a New Bon-Toilets of the Lady Turfites—How Eugenie Dressed—The Blouse Style—Hints from Scarborough-Why Not New York Set the Fashion?—Gambling at Homburg—A Lady's Losses, Reflections and Return of Luck— Napoleon in Camp-Rural Parties by the Empress-Spanish and Servian Notabilities.

Fashion having from time immemorial appro-priated to every new article the name of the man, mimal or event enjoying the honors of celebrity, we ought to have a cabinet council something this week; but I greatly fear the poor lady is nervous after the shock and does not know whether a Pinard necktie wouldn't offend M. Rouher: or whether a Lavaiette article would not be more timely.

She knows so much of political dilemmas that, an ticipating another coup d'état, she may take it into her head to have the new herisse bonnets worn aggressively on the tips of ladies' noses; but then, again, it all may end in a general dissolution, in which case we shall see the fair come out "cha-

The only thing I can at all compare to the latter state was the drive from the station of Fontainebleau last Sunday to the race course. Nothing so truly atrocious as the hired vehicles and wretched horses put thereto can be fancied out of Paris. The long dusty road is covered with heavy conveyances, any shape, and the coachmen have no idea of driving. When the poor beasts stop because they cannot get on this is what their drivers call "leaving them unbridled sway." They do sway one right and left until seasickness ensues, and when, after two hours' suffering, victims are told it is all over, the other martyrdom of exorbitant overcharge begins. These amateur jehus are subject to no regulation. Everything in the conveyance line is arbitrary at Fontainebleau. The man who wears a uniform collar or cap lays down the law. I was witness to an incident at the station which outdoes the common run of events. An owner objected to see his racer stand more than one hour and a half in a narrow box just under the rays of a torrid sun. He was answered that the "administration" had the privilege of keeping it there for two hours if that was its pleasure.

Considering all these drawbacks, therefore, I fear the Empress will not succeed in her wish to see Parisians flock out to Fontainebleau as they do to the other environs.

The Duke of Hamilton's Cristal won the 3,000f. prize. The second meeting, at which I hope not to be present, will take place on the 28th.

Nearly all the lady "turfites" of the Bois were in the weighing enclosure, attired with the greatest simplicity.

Comtesse Montgomery wore a plain white and Blac jane costume and two long black feathers curled round her invisible hat. The prevaiting style was stripes, whether on muslin, lawn or piqué, but they are made like a blouse-that is, loose at the waist, where they are confined by a band and bow with ends behind. The petticoats of the same are flounced round. Many are made of drab linen, and trimmed with white work or white guipure.

The Empress had one on made of corah foulard, which is ecru, or dark cream-colored bordering on fawn. It is a supple, glossy material. The other two foulards, made in these shades, are in great favor, and are called tussar and laintown.

A famous sportswoman, the Duchesse de Ferzensac, first adopted the blouse style, open in front on costumes worn at Scarborough at the close of last season. I must here add that Scarborough always sets the French sporting fashions. This watering place is the scene on which British eccentricities are first produced. This is where horrid yellow linen bonnets were first dreamed of; the thing was tried at Fontainebleau, but it did not take fortunately. The Anglomania in Paris is so inveterate that everything adopted in London high life out on touring, and that does not make a woman a positive fright or an antediluvian curiosity, is sure to be grasped at for French modification the ensuing season. While recording this fact I wish to inquire why Parisian ladies should not have American fashions in the same proportion. I think New York belies have rather smaller feet than London right honorables, who want so much to stand on. I think, also, that a New York lady has a stylish way of her own just as suggestive as the veriest Parisienne. I am not aware that American fabrics are a bit inferior, or rather that they could not be made superior, and hope to live to hear Europeans say, "This is American chic." Women who can, it appears, do almost everything out of the womanly line, from the dissecting of corpses to the teaching that their nerves are electric wires put in work by that general station-the brain. Women

ought to have genius enough to hold in the reins of female government over rational products. But it is so much grander to rate against men than study cuts of dresses; the care of buttons and babies is so lowering to the mind; women are born for better and higher destinies. It is all vory well for shallow minded Frenchwomen who don't know any better; but 'the woman who feels'—buttine doman whose aspirations." Well, you had that New York ought to set the fashions. An English tailor dresses the Empress; let us pender on woman's rights and turn the matter over if it is, if it ought, or if it is not to be.

A matter which we all know is wicked is gambling at Homburg, Mile. Leonide Leblancis continually at it. She last week lost all her gains, but they could not get into half such a nice, silken, white pocket anywhere and came back again. On the morning after her disaster she sat quietly down to some woolwork and began a course of contemplation in white worked musiin trimmed with mauve under Vaienclennes trimmings. Her eyes naturally turned from her work to her lace, then to her inward self, and the consequence wand, disappeared. End of the first tableau. Towards the close of the day she appeared in a lovely pale silk robe corded around the bottom with cable, and the same round her waist, falling behind round elegant soarf ends. She looked resigned, but not humbled; down as flat as flounders on the roulette table came ten louis. Where had she got them from? Second tableau over.

Lo, and behold! the matter turns, and it stops, and a second after a total celipse of golden orbs is no more perceptible in Leonide Leblanc's pocket—in the course of 8th minutes she gathered in 48,000 francs. End of third and last tableau by this mail. I shall probably give Mile. Leblanc in a few more before she leaves Homburg noticely.

The mile element in that perincions place seem to vither that allows a country in the course of 8th mile the planter of Sengal all over—a capacious white coat, no vest, capacious trowers that turn round in c

BROOKLYN CITY.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Wills Admitted and Letters Granted.

Before Surrogate Veeder. The will of Catherine Carter, lately deceased, of Brooklyn, was admitted to probate in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week. County Surrogate's Court during the past week. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons:—Diedrick Stelles, Charles Zeller, William Pfeifer, Peter C. Fagan, Angeline C. Trambuli, Louisa F. Menniger, Theodore Rogers and Barbara Volkomann, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of Elizabeth M. A. Pomeroy and Emma W. Nostrand were granted to Margaretta J. Wilett; of Charles S. Peters, Adelia E. and Daniel M. Peters were granted to Samuel E. Burtis, all of this city.

THE RECENT HOMICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

Coroner's Inquest-Testimony of Witness An inquest was held vesterday afternoon upon the body of Francis Kerrigan by Coroner Slattery. 18 will be remembered that this man was killed on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, at his residence, in Underhili avenue, near Warren street, in a drunken fight. It seems that Kerrigan, Joseph Lynch, the murderer, and Martin Dennison, who was also arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the sad affair, became involved in a quarrel, during which Lynch drew a pair of scissors and stabbed Kerrigan in the left side.

The first witness called by the Coroner for the investigation was Mrs. Elizabeth Kerrigan, willow of the deceased. She testified that the murder occur red between the hours of two and three o'clock on the Fourth of July; that she heard the noise of parties quarreling, which was quickly followed by shouts of 'Oh! Oh!" from her husband, two or three times repeated; she went out into the yard to see what was the matter and saw the prisoner standing over the deceased with a pair of actisors in his hand; she asked him what he had done; Lynch replied that he had hurt him (kerrigan) much; she then asked for the scissors, and as he handed them to her abs saw blood on the shirt of her husband; she then rais to the landlord to tell him; she did not know that Dennison had anything to do with the deed, except that he was drunk and she asked the policeman to lock him up; she also testified that her husband; was perfectly sober at the time he was stabled. Andrew Gregory testified that her husband in under-hill avenue, near Warren street, opposite Kerrigan's house; he was painting in front of his house, when he heard shouts of "Oh!" he looked around and saw Lynch making passes at Kerrigan; also that he saw Lynch had something in his hand, but what it was he could not tell; it was when the prisoner was making these passes at the deceased that he heard the cries of "Oh!" he did not see Dennison in the saffair at all; that he saw no one in the yard but Lynch, Kerrigan, Mrs. Kerrigan and the servant gut. John Crumby testified that about the time spoken of, he heard noises in the direction of Kerrigan's house; on going to Kerrigan's house he found the deed and was satisfied to suffer for it; he also testified that Lynch and that he had one reason to commit the crime; witness then walked down to Bergen, where, meeting officer Donnelly, he gave Lynch an charge.

Bridget Green, the servant of Kerrigan's family, testified that she saw nothing of the transaction, but The first witness called by the Coroner for the investigation was Mrs. Elizabeth Kerrigan, widow of

where, meeting officer Donnelly, he gave Lynca in charge.

Bridget Green, the servant of Kerrigan's family, testified that she saw nothing of the transaction, but early in the day she had seen Kerrigan put Lynca out of the house; after the deed was done she saw deceased in the yard with blood on his left side, and was sure he had been stabled by Lynch.

Martin Dennison, who was arrested on the suspicion that he was implicated in the affair, testified that in the forenoon of that day Lynch and Kerrigan had a fight in the kitchen, and witness endeavored to seperane them; Lynch seemed to be badly cut about the face; after being put out of the kitchen by Kerrigan, Lynch went up stairs to bed and what happened subsequently he could not tell.

A. W. Shepard, M. D., sworn, says—I am a physician and surgeon; reside at No. 125 Willoughly street; made a post mortem examination of the body of Francis Kerrigan, July 5, at house of deceased, corner of Underhill avenue and Warren street; found the body in the usual state of vigor mortis; muscular development good—unusually so for one so ad vanced in years; observed two incised wounds, one on either side of the chest, about a half inch in length, evidently inflicted with a pointed instrument; the wound on the right side extended through the integriment and muscular tissue and terminated against the seventh rib, about five inches from the median line of the sternum; that upon the left side penetrated between the sixth and seventh ribs, chipping off a piece of the latter bone tissue and terminated against the seventh rib, about five inches from the median line of the sternum; that upon the left side penetrated between the sixth and seventh ribs, chipping of a piece of the latter bone in its course, passed through the pieura and pericardium and entered the left ventricle of the heart, leaving an opening which in the post-mortem distended heart measured about two inches; the left pieural cavity was filled with clotted blood and its serum; valves and parenchyma of heart healthy; all the other organs normal in appearance. This is one of those rare but characteristic cases wherein no possibility exists of death having been caused other than by the wound of the heart.

The doctor's testimony concluded the evidence, which was then given to the jury, who retired and in a short time brought in the following verdect.—That Francis Kerrigan came to his death from a stabwound inflicted by Joseph Lynch with a pair of scisors on the 4th of July, 1888.

When Lynch was asked what he had to say, if anything, he said he had often beaten and bruised him and other boarders when drunk, and that Kerrigan had treated him so on the 4th of July; that from nine o'clock on that day until after the deed had been committed they were all beastly drunk; he (Lynch) had a pair of scisors in his room that forenon, cutting the hair of a Jellow boarder, and he supposed that was the way he came to have them.

Lynch is a native of ireland, aged thirty-six years, and is a laborer by occupation.

After discharging Martin Deanison from custody

and is a laborer by occupation. After discharging Martin Dennison from custody the Coroner committed Lynch to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.-A Swede named Peter Thavelin was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon in a grocery store at the corner of Third avenue and Nineteenth street. He had been work-ing on Fourth avenue. His recovery is considered doubtful.

resided at 40 Front street, fell from the dock opposite the Empire Stores yesterday afternoon and was drowned. His body was recovered shortly after the

MASONIC CONSECRATION .- The Masonic Board of Relief of Williamsburg will this afternoon consecrate their plots in Cypress Hills Cemetery, and preparations of an extensive character have been me the purpose of rendering the occasion memori

the purpose of rendering the the purpose of rendering the fraternity.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A NOTORIOUS JAIL ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A NOTORIOUS Jail breaker, Detrick Weich, a notorious jail breaker, while on attempted to escape yesterday afternoon while on is way to the Raymond street jail. About a year his way to the Raymond street jail. About a year since he escaped from the Kings County Penitentiary by orawing through a sewer pipe a distance of four hundred feet, and since that time he has succeeded in keeping out of the sight of the police. He has, as alleged, committed several burgiaries recently and was committed to jail for this crime yesterday. He slipped the handcum off in the prison wagon and when the door was opened at the jail he jumped out and ran for several blocks at the top of his speed. He was finally overtaken by the driver of the wagon and a policeman and lodged in jail.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Having just recovered from injuries sustained at the explosion in the Bowery, I take the earliest opportunity of drawing attention to that part of the evidence of Mr. Bean, the Superintendent of the Amoskeag Works, in which he states that on examamosked works, in which he states that on examination of the exploded boiler he found the top part builged between the stayboits, and gave it as his opinion that the builging must have been done at the time of the explosion. Having worked as a machinist in the repair yard of the Metropolitan Pire Department, I am able to prove that engine No. I was builged at the place indicated at least two years ago, and that on account of the "builge" the stayboits had to be lengthened.

J. M. CLARISSE.

AMUSING ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—An amusing incident occurred on the St. Clair street suspension bridge yesterday afternoon, in the way of an attempted suicide. A man from Aliegheny City, who it appears has been on a protracted drunk for several weeks, very sensibly concluded that he was not fit to live, and wisely resolved to drown his sorrows and himself at one and the same time by jumping from the St. Clair street bridge into the Aneghany. Having fully made up his mind to relieve but friends and the community of so great a burden, he repaired to the centre of the bridge and prepared to make the fatal leap. He stood the test manfully until he reached the jumping of place, when he gave way slightly. He had succeeded in climbing on top of the hand railing and was holding to the suspension wires above, all ready to make the fatal leap, when he thought it best to inform some one of his intentions, so that his friends might know where to find him. The gentleman he made the matter known to very foolishly seized him by the coat-tail and prevented him from taking a trip into eternity. When the rash man found that he was folicilin his attempt he became furious in his efforts to free himself, but notwithstanding the gentleman who held him was much the smallest of the two ft did not appear to require much exertion on his part to keep the would as suicide on the safe side of the railing. He held him until assistance arrived, when the clean would as suicide on the safe side of the railing. He held him until assistance arrived, when the clean would as suicide on the safe side of the railing. He held him until assistance arrived, when the clean would as suicide on the safe side of the railing. He held him until assistance arrived, when the clean would as we have the make the next them to select a tem public place when he had him to select a tem public place when he make the next them to select a tem public place when he make the next them to select a tem public place when he had him to select a tem public place when he had he ha